IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON RURAL AND URBAN PRE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SPORTS PERSONS OF DAKSHINA KANNADA AND UDUPI DISTRICTS.

FINAL – SYNOPSIS

SUBMITTED TO

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Sport has attained a significant role in the life of an individual. It is considered useful for healthy living, social interaction and good community life. This significance has shown its influence on the curriculum of the education system as a whole. This responsibility of grooming the individual into a personality is taken care of by education. Education is not just a process of giving information to students, it is overall personality development. Thereby an integral part of education system of any society is sports. This is an activity involving physical effort and skill. A sport is an organized, competitive, entertaining, and skillful activity requiring commitment, strategy, and fair play, in which, a winner can be defined by objective means. It is governed by a set of rules or customs. Activities such as card games and board games, are classified as 'mind sports" and some others as Olympic sports, requiring primarily mental skills and physical involvement.

From past till date, the value and contribution of sports in the functioning of society has been recognized and appreciated. This has led to various thinkers trying to understand the ways in which sport could be used for further improvement of society. Participation at the same time, is influenced by various factors like economic status, social status, family, achievement, facilities available etc. The subject of this study is the influence of SES on performance

and the thesis is meaningfully titled **'IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON RURAL AND URBAN PRE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SPORTSPERSONS OF DAKSHINA KANNADA AND UDUPI DISTRICTS.'**

1.1. Socio-economic Status (SES)

Socio-economic status (SES) is an important determinant of health and well- being because it influences people's attitudes, experiences and exposure to several health risk factors. Indeed, several studies have shown that low socio-economic characteristics (e.g., household income, education level etc.) are related to a variety of chronic diseases and cause mortality (e.g., health disparity). The relation between low SES and health is not limited to adults, as, children who grow up in a low SES family have a higher risk of an unhealthier lifestyle and cardio vascular diseases (CVD) compared to children from higher SES. Participation in sports requires good health conditions and thereby SES influences the individual's performance.

It is a study of the relationship between economic activity and social life. It typically analyses both the social impacts of economic activity and economic impacts of social activity. The study will concentrate on the influence these two independent but inter dependent factors have on the performance of sportsperson. Families with high socio-economic status often have more success in preparing their young children for sports because they have access to a wide range of resources to promote and support their children's development.

Statement of the problem

The purpose of the study is to analyze the influence of social and economic factors on participants in sports and games over a decade in society as a whole and individual in particular .The study further reveals the changes that have come about in the society through sports participation. The contribution of various factors such as 'socio economic' factors, family, available facility and achievement in bringing about sports attitude in India are under consideration.

1.1. Delimitations

This study will be delimited to performers in various events at a pre-decided level. The samples chosen are students who have achieved /participated in District level and above events conducted by Department of Pre University Education.

The study is delimited to influence of some of the following aspects like Socio- economic status, family, facilities available and achievement.

The study is delimited to the data obtained from the respondents through questionnaire. The study is also delimited to sportspersons.

1.2. Limitations of the study

Personal factors like physical, physiological and psychological factors are not involved. This is a limitation to the study. The study is limited to influence of socio-economic status on the performance of the students in sports.

1.3. Hypothesis

It is hypothesized that

1.3.1. Socio-economic factors have direct effect on the sports performance of the students.

1.3.2. Colleges in the rural areas are deprived of essential sports facilities and this could be the cause for less number of students' participation and achievement.

1.3.3. Exposure to modern facilities in the sports field enables the students of various colleges in urban areas to dominate in various sports activities.

1.3.4. Performance of the urban students surpasses that of the rural students.

1.3.5. Motivation is very important, as it encourages the players to perform better. But the level of motivation depends on the socio- economic factors.

1.4. Significance of the study

This study has attempted to justify that,

1.4.1. This study may help the society to address the problem of disparity in sports facilities available in the rural and urban areas.

1.4.2. The study may help the authority to take necessary corrective action.

1.4.3. To understand that 'sports' plays a major role in eradicating 'social inequality'.

1.4.4. The study may also help the parents of the students to consider the influence of suggested reasons on the performance of their wards.

1.4.5. Another observation worth mentioning is the lack of performance by students belonging to oppressed class groups.

CHAPTER – II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter an extensive literature survey was carried out pertinent to the current research work available literature review spanning from 2005 to 2011 was studied and relevant and related literature to support the topic under study has been appropriately utilized.

Mathew (1995) has examined that the family plays an important role in preparing young family members for sport. It is widely assumed that families play a significant role in preparing youth for sport participation, although only limited amount of information is available about how families actually prepare youth for event of sport. This is an explanatory study which has been conducted to enhance our understanding of how families are involved in the preparation of youth for sport. The information helps us to move towards a more comprehensive understanding to how families are involved in preparing individuals to participate in the sport activity.

According to Web (2006) "Families themselves identify a strong need for a greater understanding of the full implications of supporting their child to elite performance levels, and for practical support in fulfilling the function. Despite their pivotal role, however the support that families receive is of variable quality. Even sports that are most heavily dependent on families have few systematic

mechanisms for providing families with advice on issues such as development pathways in their child's sport, lifestyle adjustments, funding mechanisms and sports science information. The absence of such provision intensifies the substantial burden borne by families of talented young sports people, and may lead to dropout by those unable to sustain their contribution without assistance."

Revanna (1989) has opined that the social condition of the player includes the general condition, living condition, social customs followed, the personal standard and level of performance. This depends much on economic conditions like total average income and daily expenditure and other economic obligations.

Taylor (1992) says that "Socio-economic status includes financial resources, occupational prestige, educational and occupational opportunities and the power that such resources give to influence others. People are usually classified by their occupations into upper class, which has either inherited wealth, or hold jobs and enjoy great prestige, the middle class which includes mostly professionals, managerial groups and sales people and lower class which includes blue collar, unskilled and semi skilled workers."

Joseph says "It is better to have play ground without school than a school without play ground". According to Daver, "Sufficient facilities and adequate equipments are a must for effective program". Sharman says, "Facilities for physical education include play fields, swimming pool, gymnasium etc."

According to Polila (1974) “Only with the help of adequate indoor and outdoor facilities, balanced physical education programme will be evident”.

He further defined that, “Facilities required for physical education and sports include space for teaching and coaching staff, (Teachers, coaches and other administrative staff). Ground, courts, facilities, indoor gymnasium, swimming pool and different equipment needed for various games and sports”.

The determinants of sporting success have been investigated in many studies (Kiviaho and Makela 1978; Baimbridge 1998; Condon et al. 1999; Kuper and Sterken 2001; Hoffmann, Ging and Ramasamy 2002, 2004; Tcha and Pershin 2003; Bernard and Busse 2004; Johnson and Ali 2004; Matros and Namoro 2004). The researchers utilised Olympic medal counts as a dependent variable, to represent Olympic success, and socio-economic variables as independent variables. Some authors tried to improve on the methodology of the previous studies by utilizing weighted medal counts, modified regression analysis, and including White-corrected errors to account for heteroskedasticity (Condon et al. 1999; Tcha and Pershin 2003; Bernard and Busse 2004). Two macro-economic variables, namely GDP and population, were consistently associated with sporting success. There were fewer consensues regarding other variables, including land mass, polity, urbanisation, health and culture. All of the studies included Olympic medal achievement, or a variant, as a proxy for sporting success. Hoffmann et al .(2002) uti-

lised FIFA rankings and points allocated, but only included countries that achieved medals at the previous summer Olympics and excluded zero-medal countries to adjust for censored data. Their results were in keeping with the common consensus. The studies were based on the assumption that there is equal sporting talent throughout the world, and every nation has equal opportunity of producing competitive athletes.

Sports performance is an outstanding action and achievement of an individual, team or an institution or community as judged in a series of sports action. Winning is coincided with the idea of excellence, which is demonstrated through winning against comparable opponents.

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The researcher, after careful and critical study of the available literature and discussions with experts in the area of sports and physical education, decided to use a descriptive and survey method for the study.

3.2. Selection of Samples

Samples were chosen from different Pre-university colleges of urban & rural areas in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi district. They belong to a category of participants in various district level, and above sports meets. In consultation with experts in the field, the variables selected for the study are as below:

1.2.1. Respondents profile
1.2.2. Family factors.
1.2.3. Facilities available in the colleges.
1.2.4. Socio-Economic factors
1.2.5. Achievements

3.3. Distribution of Questionnaire

The researcher approached the Physical education director of various Pre –University colleges of the two districts under study. With the help of the Physical education Director the eligible samples were identified. In this manner 1650 questionnaires were distributed. Out of which 1095 filled in responses were received of which only 1032 samples have been considered for the study.

3.4. Selection of variables

For the purpose of the study survey method was employed and the variables used for the study are listed below:

3.4.1. Respondent profile
3.4.2. Family factors
3.4.3. Facility available
3.4.4. Socio-Economic factors
3.4.5. Achievement factors

Each variable comprised of a required number of questions with options for the respondent to answer. Based on this the tabulation and analysis were done using the percentile technique followed by interpretation of the data.

3.5. Construction of questionnaire

To obtain data pertaining to the study, a questionnaire was constructed. (A model of questionnaire is enclosed in the appendix). The questionnaire consists of 32 questions and 5 variables to obtain

relevant information. For the construction of questionnaire, standardized procedure was adopted by using following steps:

3.5.1. Initial framing of the questionnaire.

3.5.2. Trial run.

3.5.3. Tabulation of the questionnaire.

3.5.4. Re-writing of the questionnaire.

3.6. Administration of the questionnaire

The questionnaires were distributed to respondents personally during the college visit and at the time of district level sports meet. The purpose of the study and also clarification sought if any was clearly explained in detail to the respondents.

3.7. Analysis of the data

The data received from 1032 respondents was analyzed with percentile technique and each variable observed is clearly depicted in the respondents table which is supported by suitable graphical representation.

CHAPTER – IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The findings and discussions are carried out in this chapter. The data was subjected to statistical treatment by using SPSS software.

4.1. Discussions

Within the limitations of the present study and on the basis of the results and the findings, following conclusions have been drawn:

It is observed from the present study that a majority of the respondents accept the view that, socio-economic status does influence the life of a sportsperson. It is evident that socio-economic status has created a record in the sports field and vice versa. Both walk hand in hand. The society is the back bone of the sportsperson, such as caste, creed, colour, race and religion. It represents a social enclave where people can behave in a more emotional manner. For instance, sports provides a platform for sportspersons of different communities to share and exhibit not only their talent but also culture and traditions which is very encouraging. Among different religious groups in our districts maximum number of participants are Hindus compared to Christians and Muslims. In caste wise representation, except SC, ST and Backward classes, the other castes dominate the sports field. Social factors also influence sports field to a great extent. According to the respondents

the economic factors like monetary support for participation is satisfactory and the students have stated that the source of money is both parents and the institution. They are the two sides of a coin. The financial support definitely boosts the performance of a sportsperson. The government provides very little financial support and this would not fulfill their basic necessities.

It is observed from the present study that a majority of the respondents have agreed that family factor influences the participation of the sportsperson. It is evident that family backup, annual income of the family, parent's interest in sports and the financial assistance provided by the family are all very satisfactory. The income group of Rs.10000-50000 has created a record by sending their ward to the sports field. This shows that sports person needs the family background to develop their sports performance.

The present study shows that a maximum number of respondents have accepted that, 'Facilities available at the college level is very essential to prove sports skills.' It is evident that Pre-university colleges of rural and urban areas give facilities like playgrounds, courts for different games and gymnasiums at the college premises. So the students can utilize the facilities and they can come up very fast in the sports field. In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts comparing the urban area to the rural, the rural area has lack of facilities. But still they are in manageable position. Comparing the aided, unaided and government institutions,

the aided colleges are found providing most of the facilities. So participation from such colleges is also more. The government pre-university colleges are in the third position. So the government has to give a lot of importance to this factual conclusion.

It is also seen from the study that majority of the respondents have agreed that 'achievement factor boost their status in the society' It is evident that achievement in the sports has created a good name and brought fame for them in the society. Their social status and life style has changed because of the sports achievements. For instance, P.T. Usha, Abhinav Bindra, Ashvini Shetty, Mamatha Poojary are the best examples in this context. P.T. Usha, the queen of Indian athletics is one of the best examples not just for Indian sports but also the whole of Asia. She is the first woman athlete to have won a golden boot from Adidas for her excellence in performance and achievements in track and field. This has made way for young budding talent to join athletic community to excel and make a mark. It proves that the role model also improves the performance of a sportsperson. The sports students have agreed to this factor in maximum number. The impact of sportspersons on others in the sporting field is immense and appreciable. They have been the role models to many and people try not only to imitate but also to build on their footsteps.

Table 1

Area- wise Representation

Area	Rural	Urban	Total

Udupi	313 (64.3%)	203 (37.2%)	516 (50%)
Dakshina Kannada	174 (35.7%)	342 (62.8%)	516 (50%)
Total	**487**	**545**	**1032**

Out of 1032 respondents 516 (50%) students data has been taken into consideration from Udupi district, of that 313(64.3%) students represent rural area and 203(37.2%) students represent urban area. In Dakshina Kannada district 516 (50%) students data has been collected of which 342 (62.8%) students represent urban area and 174(35.7%) students represent rural area

Table 2

Occupation of the Parents

Occupation of the Parents	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Organized	128 (26.3%)	191 (35.1%)	241 (23.4%)
Unorganized	359 (73.7%)	354 (64.9%)	713 (69.1%)
Total	**487**	**545**	**1032 (100%)**

It is evident from Table 2 that parent of 26.3% sportspersons from rural and 35.1% sportspersons from urban areas are working in the

organized sector and 73.7% from rural and 64.9% from urban area are working in the unorganized sector.

Table 3

Type of Institution/college

Type of Institution	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Aided	346 (71.0%)	333 (61.1%)	679 (65.8%)
Un- aided	127 (26.1%)	193 (35.4%)	320 (31.0%)
Government	14 (10.9%)	19 (3.5%)	33 (3.2%)
Total	**487**	**545**	**1032 (100%)**

It is quite evident from Table 3 that 346 (71%) from rural, 333(61.1%) from urban are aided college respondents, 127(26.1) from rural, 193 (35.4%) from urban are unaided college respondents and 14(2.9%) from rural, 19(3.5%) from urban are government college respondents.

Table 4

Available Facilities

Facilities	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**

	Yes	No	Yes	NO	
Play ground	444 (43.02%)	43 (4.2%)	489 (47.4%)	56 (5.4%)	**1032**
Gymnasium	272 (26.4%)	215 (20.8%)	320 (31.0%)	225 (21.8%)	**1032**
Swimming pool	1 (0.1%)	486 (47.1%)	2 (0.2%)	543 (52.6%)	**1032**
Other courts	349 (33.8%)	138 (13.4%)	399 (38.7%)	146 (14.1%)	**1032**

It is clearly observed from table 4 that 43.02% of rural,47.4% of urban respondents gave positive answer, 4.2% rural, 5.4% urban respondents gave negative answer with regard to playground facility available.

Table 5

Students Participation

Participation	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**

District	193 (39.6%)	239 (44.0%)	432 (41.9%)
State	229 (47.0%)	217 (39.8%)	446 (43.2%)
National	65 (13.3%)	89 (16.3%)	153 (14.8%)
Total	**487**	**545**	**1032 (100%)**

It is quite evident from the above table that, there has been 39.6% district, 47% state and 13.3% national level participation from the rural area and 44% district, 39.8% state and 16.1% national level participants are from the urban area.

Table 6

Social Interaction

Social Interaction	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Yes	463 (95.1%)	505 (92.7%)	968 (93.8%)
No	24 (04.9%)	40 (7.3%)	64 (6.2%)
Total	**487**	**545**	**1032**

The above table clearly pictures that 95.1% of rural, 92,7% of urban respondents answered 'YES' while only 4.9% of rural, 7.3%of urban respondents replied 'NO'. The study is an eye

opener to the fact that the social interaction by students in sports field is better than those in other areas

Table 7

Gender Participation

Gender Participation	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	268 (55.0%)	329 (50.4%)	597 (57.8%)
No	219 (45.0%)	216 (39.6%)	435 (42.2%)
Total	**487**	**545**	**1032**

It is evident from the above table that 55% of rural, 50.4% of urban respondents answered favourably to the query regarding gender and 45% of rural and 39.6% of urban respondents gave negative response.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

5.1 Conclusion

Sports may be for entertainment, for career, for leisure activity or for healthy living and all this has made it an integral part of society. Good quality physical education programs are an important preventive anti – dote to high cost health risks and to anti – social behaviour in children and youth. They contribute to all-round individual development and have been instrumental in enhancing children's quality of life.

It is observed from the present study that a majority of the respondents accept the view that, "socio-economic status does contribute to the life of an sports man" It is evident that socio-economic status has created a record in the sports field and vice versa. The economic factors like monetary support for participation is satisfactory and the students too have given a favourable response. They also claim that source of money comes from both parents and the institution. They are the two sides of a coin. The financial support definitely boosts the performance of a sports person. The government provides very little financial support and it would not fulfill their basic necessities.

It is observed from the present study that a majority of the respondents have agreed that family factor influences the participation of the sportsperson. It is evident that family backup, annual income of the family, parent's interest in sports and the financial assistance provided by the family are all very satisfactory.

The present study shows that a maximum number of respondents have accepted that, 'Facilities available at the college level is very essential to prove sports skills.' It is evident that Pre-university colleges of rural and urban areas give facilities like playgrounds, courts for different games and gymnasiums at the college premises. So the students can utilize the facilities and they can come up very fast in the sports field. In Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts comparing the urban area to the rural area, the rural area lacks facilities.

It is also seen from the study that majority of the respondents agreed that 'achievement factor boost their status in the society' It is evident that achievement in sports has created good name and fame in the society. Their social status and life style has changed because of their achievements in sports. They can in turn contribute to society by being the role models to many.

5.2. Recommendations

Physical education should be made mandatory in the curriculum from Kindergarten to college level which will help generate interest and participation in sports through which the future generation will maintain good health.

Basic sports infrastructure facilities and planning of sports activities in the curriculum should be provided at all the levels in order to maintain fitness and overcome obesity and other health related problems among the students, In rural areas sports develop-

ment programs like, work shop for sportspersons, special coaching, and national level competitions should be organised.

At the school level folk games like Lagoori, Tug-of-war, Chennemane and Kutti Donne should be encouraged. This would help in safe guarding the games of yester years. The students should be taught to appreciate and enjoy such games.

Media can make an impact in the sports field. Telecast of all types of sports competitions, will enable the public have awareness of the type of sports and games.

Sports can be used as a means of encouraging cordial international relations.

The Government should take appropriate action to provide the modern facilities like synthetic tracks, public swimming pools etc, appointment of coaches, gymnasiums etc. This kind of facility should not be restricted to urban areas but must be extended in full scale to rural areas too.

GOVERNMENT PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

AUTHORITIES TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION

CHIEF MINISTER

↓

EDUCATION MINISTER

↓

COMMISSIONER OF PRE- UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

↓

SPORTS IN CHARGE OF PRE-UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT

↓

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF P.U EDUCATION

↓

DISTRICT SPORTS OFFICER

↓

PRINCIPAL

↓

LECTURER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

AIDED AND UNAIDED PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

AUTHORITIES TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION

COMMISSIONER OF PRE-UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT

↓

MANAGEMENT

↓

CORRESPONDENT

↓

PRINCIPAL

↓

LECTURER IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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